

Thus to their gods, each then ally'd his name,  
This *spring* from Jove, and that from Titan came. *Grav.*  
8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason.  
They found new hope to *spring*  
Out of despair. *Milton.*  
Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheri-  
tance of rule over men, and property, in things, *spring* from  
the same original, and were to defend by the same rules. *Locke.*

Do not blast my *springing* hopes  
Which thy kind hand has planted in my soul. *Rousse.*  
9. To grow; to thrive.  
What makes all this but Jupiter the king,  
At whose command we perish and we *spring*:  
Then 'tis our bell, since thus ordain'd to die,  
To make a virtue of necessity. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
10. To bound; to leap; to jump.

Some strange commotion  
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;  
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,  
Then lays his finger on his temple; strait  
*Spring* out into full gait, then stops again. *Shak. H. VIII.*  
I *spring* not more in joy at first hearing he was a man child,  
than now in first seeing he had proved himself a man. *Shaksp.*  
He called for a light, and *spring* in and fell before Paul. *Alts.*  
When heav'n was nam'd, they loos'd their hold again;  
Then *spring* the forth, they follow'd her again. *Dryden.*  
Afraid to sleep;  
Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap  
She *spring* from bed. *Dryden.*

Nor lies the long; but as her fates ordain,  
*Spring* up to life, and fresh to second pain,  
Is laid to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*  
See, aw'd by heaven, the blooming Hebrew flies  
Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes;  
And *springing* from her disappointed arms,  
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms. *Blackmore.*

The mountain flag, that *spring*s  
From height to height, and bounds along the plains,  
Nor has a master to restrain his course;  
That mountain flag would Vanoe rather be,  
Than be a slave. *Philips's Britain.*  
11. To fly with elastic power.  
A link of horichair, that will easily slip, fasten to the end of  
the stick that *spring*s. *Martimer's Husbandry.*  
12. To rise from a covert.

My doors are hateful to my eyes,  
Fill'd and jam'd up with gaping creditors,  
Watchful as fowls when their game will *spring*. *Otway.*  
A covey of partridges *springing* in our front, put our in-  
fanty in disorder. *Addison.*  
13. To issue from a fountain.  
Israel's servants digged in the valley, and found a well of  
*springing* water. *Gen. xxvi. 19.*

Let the wide world his praises sing,  
Where Tagus and Euphrates *spring*;  
And from the Danube's frothy banks to those  
Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Recomm.*

14. To proceed as from a source.  
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,  
Taint not the pure streams of the *springing* day  
With your dull influence: 'tis for you  
To sit and scowl upon night's heavy brow. *Craffaw.*

15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.  
I then thook the sacred shrine, and sudden light  
*Spring* thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright:  
The pow'r, beheld! the pow'r in glory shone,  
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*  
The friendly gods a *springing* gale enlaid,  
The fleet swift tilting o'er the luges flew,  
Till Grecian cliffs appeared. *Pope.*

To *Spring*. v. a.

1. To start; to rouse game.  
I thus reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly  
At what, and when, and how, and where I chose:  
Now negligent of sport I lie;  
And now, as other fawknars use,  
I *spring* a mistress, swear, write, sigh, and dye,  
And the game kill'd, or lost, go talk or lie. *Downe.*

2. To produce to light.  
The nurse, surpriz'd with fright,  
Starts and leaves her bed, and *spring*s a light. *Dryden.*

Thus man by his own strength to heav'n would soar,  
And would not be oblig'd to God for more:  
Vain, wretched creature, how art thou misled,  
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!  
These truths are not the product of thy mind,  
But dropt from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:  
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,  
And reason saw not, till faith *spring* the light. *Dryden.*

He that has such a burning zeal, and *spring*s such mighty  
discoveries, must needs be an admirable patriot. *Locke.*  
3. To make by starting a plank.  
People discharge themselves of burdensome reflection, as if  
the cargo of a ship that has *spring*d a leak. *L'Estrang.*

No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime  
On native sloth, and negligence of time:  
Beware the publick laughter of the town,  
Thou *spring*st a leak already in thy crown. *Dryden.*  
Whether the *spring* a leak, I cannot find,  
Or whether she was overfet with wind,  
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryden.*

4. To discharge a mine.  
Our miners discovered several of the enemies mines, who  
have *spring*d divers others which did little execution. *Locke.*  
I *spring* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. To contrive as a sudden expedient; to offer unexpectedly.  
The friends to the cause *spring*d a new project, and it was  
advertised that the crisis could not appear 'till the ladies had  
shewn their zeal against the pretender. *Swift.*

6. To produce hastily.  
7. To pass by leaping. A barbarous use.  
Unbecoming skill

To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed. *Thomson.*  
SPRING. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The season in which plants *spring* and vegetate; the vernal  
season.  
Orpheus with his lute made trees,  
And the mountain-tops, that freeze,  
Bow themselves when he did sing:  
To his musick, plants and flowers  
Ever *spring*, as fun and flowers  
There had made a lasting *Spring*. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*  
The *Spring* valueti not these quarters so timely as the  
eastern parts. *Carac.*

Come, gentle *Spring*, ethereal mildness come,  
And from the bosom of yon drooping cloud  
Upon our plains descend. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. An elastic body; a body which when distorted has the power  
of restoring itself to its former state.  
This may be better performed by the strength of some such  
*spring* as is used in watches: this *spring* may be applied to one  
wheel, which shall give an equal motion to both the wheels.

The *spring* must be made of good steel, well tempered, and  
the wider the two ends of the *spring* stand asunder, the milder  
it throws the chape of the vice open. *Newton's Arith.*  
He that was sharp sighted enough to see the configuration of  
the minute particles of the *spring* of a clock, and up on what  
peculiar impulse its elastic motion depends, would no doubt  
discover something very admirable. *Locke.*

3. Elastic force.  
Heav'n, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw  
How high he held his shield, and rose at every blow! *Dryden.*  
Bodies which are at solutely hard, or so soft as to have no  
elasticity, will not rebound from one another: imperceptibly  
makes them only stop. If two equal bodies meet directly  
in *vacuo*, they will by the laws of motion stop where they  
meet, lose their motion, and remain in rest, unless they be  
elastic, and receive new motion from their *spring*. *Newton.*

The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers that *spring*  
which is weakened, when she operates more in concert with  
the body. *Addison.*  
In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more yield,  
they must break, or lose their *spring*. *Boyle.*

4. Any active power; any cause by which motion is produced or  
propagated.  
My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,  
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold,  
Like nature letting down the *spring*s of life;  
So much the name of father awes me still.  
Nature is the same, and man is the same; has the same  
affections and passions, and the same *spring*s that give them  
motion. *Boyle.*

Our author fluns by vulgar *spring*s to move  
The hero's glory, or the virgin's love. *Pope's Poet. to Cat.*  
5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent elicit; a sudden struggle.  
The prisoner with a *spring* from prison break:  
Then stretch'd his leather'd fans with all his might,  
And to the neighbouring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*  
With what a *spring* his furious soul broke loose,  
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground! *Addison.*

6. A leak; a start of plank.  
Each petty hand  
Can steer a ship becalm'd; but he that will  
Govern, and carry her to her ends, must know  
His tides, his current; how to shift is sails,  
Where her *spring*s are, her leaks, and how to stop 'em. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth.  
Now stop thy *spring*s; my sea shall suck them dry,  
And swell so much the higher by their ebb. *Shaksp. H. VI.*  
*Spring*s on the tops of hills pass through a great deal of pure  
earth, with less mixture of other waters. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
When in th' effects she doth the causes know,  
And seeing the stream, thinks where the *spring* doth rise;  
And seeing the branch, conceives the root below:  
These things she views without the body's eyes. *Davies.*

He adds the running *spring*s and standing lakes,  
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*  
Nile hears him knocking at his sevenfold gates,  
And sucks his hidden *spring*, and fears his neplews fates. *Dry.*  
He bathed himself in cold *spring* water in the midst of  
Winter. *Locke.*

8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied.  
The water that falls down from the clouds, sinking into  
beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *spring*s, commonly at the  
bottom of hilly ground. *Locke.*

To that great *spring*, whence right and honour streams;  
Distilling virtue, shielding peace and love  
In every place, as Cynthia sheds her beams.  
I move, I feel, I speak, discourse, and know,  
I hough now I am, I was not always so:  
Then that from which I was, must be before,  
Whom, as my *spring* of being, I adore. *Dryden.*

Rolling down through so many barbarous ages, from the  
*spring* of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths  
and Vandals. *Dryden.*  
He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy, and the continual  
feast of a good conscience within, that forbids him to be mi-  
serable. *Bentley.*

9. Rise; beginning.  
About the *spring* of the day Samuel called Saul to the top of  
the house. *1 Sa. ix. 26.*

10. Course; original.  
The first *spring*s of great events, like those of great rivers,  
are often mean and little. *Swift.*

SPRING. n. f. [from the noun.] With elastic vigour.  
Before the bull the pictur'd winged love,  
With his young brother sport, light fluttering  
Upon the waves, as each had been a dove;  
The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*  
A burning read about his head did move,  
As in their fire's new love both triumphing. *Spenser.*

SPRING. n. f. [from *spring*.] A gun; a noise which fastened  
to any elastic body catel as by a *spring* or jerk.  
As a woodcock to my own *spring*s, Offick,  
I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

Let goats for food their loaded udders lend;  
But neither *spring*s, nets, nor snares employ. *Dryden.*  
With hairy *spring*s we the birds betray,  
Slight lines of hair surprize the finny prey. *Pepe.*

SPRING. n. f. [from *spring*.] One who rouses game.  
SPRINGINESS. n. f. [from *springy*.] Elasticity; power of re-  
storing itself.

Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a  
body to put themselves into another state, the progress may be  
much more slow, since it was a great while before the texture  
of the corpuscles of the steel were so altered as to make them  
lose their former *springiness*. *Boyle.*

The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elasticity and  
*springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction. *Bentley.*  
SPRING-SHAFT. n. f. [from *spring* and *balt*.] A lameness by which  
the horse twitches up his legs.

They've all new legs, and lame ones; one would take it,  
That never saw them pace before, the spavin  
And *spring-shaft* reign'd among them. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
SPRING-TIDE. n. f. [from *spring* and *tide*.] Tide at the new moon;  
high tide.

Love, like *spring-tide*, full and high,  
Swells in every youthful vein;  
But each tide does less supply,  
'Till they quite shrink in again:  
If a flow in age appear,  
'Tis but rain, and runs not clear. *Dryd. T. ramick Love.*

Most people die when the noon chiefly reigns; that is, in  
the night, or upon or near a *spring-tide*. *Gray's Cymol.*  
SPRING-TIDE. n. f. [from *spring*.] A *spring*; an elastic noise.  
Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where every  
plush-shoot ferveth for *spring* to take them. *Coreus.*  
To SPRINGLE. v. n. Misprinted, I suppose, for *sprinkle*.

This is Timon's last,  
Who, stuck and fangled with your flatteries,  
Washes it off, and *springles* in your faces  
Your reeking villany. *Shaksp. Tim. n. of Athens.*

SPRING. adj. [from *spring*.]  
1. Elastic; having the power of rest ring itself.  
Had not the Maker wrought the *springy* frame,  
Such as it is to fan the vital flame,  
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,  
Had cool'd and languish'd in th' arterial road;  
While the tir'd heart had strove, with fruitless pain,  
To push the lazy tide along the vein. *Blackm. Creation.*

This vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible,  
by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous, or  
rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive  
power. *Newton.*  
Though the bundle of fibres which constitute the muscles  
may be small, the fibres may be strong and *springy*. *Arbuthnot.*  
If our air had not been a *springy* body, no animal could  
have exercised the very function of respiration; and yet the  
ends of respiration are not served by that springiness, but by  
some other unknown quality. *Bentley's Sermon.*

2. [From *spring*.] Full of *spring*s or fountains. Not used.  
Where the landy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather  
marl them for grafs than corn. *Martimer's Husbandry.*

To SPRINKLE. v. a. [from *sprinkelen*, Dutch.]  
1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses.  
Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle*  
it towards the heaven. *Ex. ix. 8.*

2. To scatter in drops.  
*Sprinkle* water of purifying upon them. *Num. viii. 7.*  
3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by sprinkling.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of  
faith, having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Heb.*  
Wings he wore  
Of many a colour'd plume *sprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*

The prince, with living water *sprinkled* o'er  
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door,  
Possess'd the porch. *Dryden's Æn.*

To SPRINKLE. v. n. To perform the act of scattering in  
small drops.  
The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger. *Lev. xiv.*  
Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling*, or ef-  
fusion of water. *Bayly's Perversion.*

When dext'rous damsels twirl the *sprinkling* mop,  
And cleanse the spatter'd sash, and scrub the stairs,  
Know Saturday appears. *Gay's Trivia.*

To SPRIT. v. a. [from *spirit*, Saxon; *springen*, Dutch.] To  
throw out, to eject with force. Commonly *spirit*.  
Tons sometimes exclude or *spirit* out a dark and liquid  
matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be per-  
haps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*

To SPRIT. v. n. [from *spirit*, Saxon; *springen*, Dutch.] To  
shoot; to germinate; to sprout.  
SPRIT. n. f. [from the verb.] Shoot; sprout.  
The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat  
a little, and shew the chit or *spirit* at the root-end of the  
corn. *Martimer's Husbandry.*

SPRIT-SAIL. n. f. [from *spirit* and *sail*.] The sail which belongs to  
the bolt-spirit-mast. *Dryden.*  
Our men quitted themselves of the fire-ship, by cutting the  
*spirit-sail* tackle off with their short hatchets. *Hogben.*

SPRITE. n. f. [Contracted from *spirit*.] A spirit; an incorpo-  
real agent.  
The *sprites* of fiery termagants in flame  
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*

SPRITFULLY. adv. [See SPRIGHTFULLY.] Vigorously;  
with life and ardour.  
The Grecians *spritefully* drew from the darts the corse,  
And heart it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman's Iliads.*

SPRONG. The preterite of *spring*. Obsolete.  
Not mistrusting, 'till these new curiosities *spring* up, that  
ever any man would think our labour herein mispent, or the  
time wastefully consumed. *Hobbes.*

To SPROUT. v. n. [from *spring*, Saxon; *springen*, Dutch.]  
1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate.  
Try whether these things in the *sprouting* do increase  
weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and  
afterwards again, when they are *sprouted*. *Bacon.*

That leaf faded, but the young buds *sprouted* on, which after-  
wards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
We find no security to prevent germination, having made  
trial of grains, whole ends, cut off, have notwithstanding  
*sprouted*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Old Baucis is by old Philemon seen  
*Sprouting* with sudden leaves of sprightly green. *Dryden.*  
Hence *sprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood:  
For phyeck some, and some design'd for food. *Blackmore.*

Envy'd Britannia, sturdy as the oak  
Which on her mountain top she proudly bears,  
Eludes the ax, and *sprouts* against the strokes,  
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior.*

24 Y  
Rub